

# Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1826.

[NO. 77.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,  
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

## MAP

Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct Map of the STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS.—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, \$8 each. JOHN MACRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 464  
Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

## Patent Corn-Sheller, A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. It is the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in three minutes, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS,  
WM. CORNWELL.

N. B. The price of the Patent Corn Sheller will be \$11 delivered at the shop, or \$12 delivered at the house of the purchaser.

All persons are cautioned against making, using or vending the above machine in this county, under penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1826. 574

## The well bred Horse



## Young Joe Royalist,

Will stand the ensuing season at the low rate of Five Dollars the Season, or Six Dollars paid out of the season; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the Single Leap, paid at the time of service, with the chance of falling into the Season; and Eight Dollars to insure a mare with foal.

The places of standing will be at James P. Rogers', on the Waxhaw creek, every other week, to commence the first week; the next week at Maj. B. Morrow's, and Thomas Oliver's, at Maj. Morrow's on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at Thomas Oliver's on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

JAMES BLAKELY.

PEDIGREE.

The Young Joe Royalist is a beautiful sorrel, full sixteen hands high, five years old this spring, and was got by the old imported Horse Royalist.

3775r

## State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Sessions, 1826.

Nathan Beatty

vs. Or. Att't. levied on land.

Anderson Beatty.

ORDERED, by Court, that publication be made three weeks in the Catawba Journal, notifying the defendant to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, on the 4th Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.

3776—pr. adv. \$1.25.

## Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

## Constables' Executions,

For sale, at this Office.

## TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, on accommodating terms, all my Houses and Lots in the town of Charlotte, North Carolina, twenty-two in number, four of them comfortably improved, together with my two story dwelling-house and tanyard, all in good repair. Also, a good small farm, convenient to town. Persons who are desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and get good bargains, as I wish to remove to the West in the fall.

WILLIAM RUDISILL.

Charlotte, N. C. March 24, 1826.

3mt89

## Lost,

A CALF SKIN POCKET BOOK, contents as follows:—Note on Jno. Barnett, for \$250 and upwards, the precise amount not recollected;—Note on James Roper, for \$100, on which is a credit of \$66 36;—Note on John Cathey, for \$30; also, Washington Morrison's receipt for a note placed in his hands for collection. There was besides a small sum of money in the pocket-book when lost, between five and ten dollars. Any person finding the same and returning it to the subscriber, shall be suitably rewarded.

GEO. A. J. SMARTT.

Mecklen'g, March 22, 1826. 3778

## Lost,

ON Friday, the 3d day of this instant, between Lancaster Court-House and Capt. Harris's muster ground, one note of hand, given on the same day, for one hundred and seventy-five dollars, payable to myself ten months after date, endorsed by William McK. Alexander. Any person finding said note, is hereby forbidden from disposing of the same, as I have not forfeited my claim in any way.

SAM'L FARR.

March 18, 1826. 3778r

## CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

## For Sale,

A FIRST rate new Philadelphia made CARRIAGE AND HARNESS, low for cash.

J. C. COIT.

Cheraw, Feb. 21. 476

The editors of the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, are requested to give the above four insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

## Mecklenburg County, 8c.

FEBRUARY SESSIONS, 1826.

ORDERED, by Court, that the Clerk of this Court have publication to be made in the Catawba Journal, for three weeks, immediately after the rise of Court, that at the next May Court an election will be held for all County Officers.

3776

By order of the Court,

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

## Taken Up,

AND committed to jail, Concord, N. C. Cabarrus county, on March the 11th, 1826, a negro man who calls his name BILLY, and says he belongs to David Montgomery, of Fairfield District, S. C. Said negro is 5 feet and 10 inches high, dark complexioned, about 20 years of age, has a scar over his right eye, and one on the right side of his breast. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take him away.

WM. O. MAHAN, Jailor.

March 14, 1826. 3777

## Sarah Sloan's Estate.

THE subscriber informs all those that are indebted to the estate of Sarah Sloan, deceased, either by note or book account, that he will attend at Thos. Davidson's and Wilson's on Saturday, the first day of April, for the purpose of making settlements with those indebted to said estate; and he solicits their attendance and good attention on that day, as no longer indulgence can be given. And all those having demands against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

FRANCIS ALEXANDER, Adm'r.

March 1, 1826. 3776

## PALLFOX,

A SUPERIOR JACK, as a foal getter, will stand the ensuing season (ending the first of August,) at my stable on Little Sugar Creek, eight miles south-west of Charlotte, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare in foal; the money considered due the first of November next. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either. Any person having put mares to Pallfox the last season, and failed to get mules, shall be entitled to a leap the present season gratis.

LEWIS DINKINS.

March 7, 1826. 10t83

## Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, V. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

## Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12 1/2 cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

## Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

## Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

## Deeds for Sale at this Office.

## Agricultural Notice.

THE following Premiums will be offered by the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, at their anniversary meeting:—

1st. For the greatest quantity of Corn raised on old reclaimed land—no premium to be awarded for any quantity under 50 bushels—per acre, \$15 00

2d. For the greatest quantity of Wheat raised on five acres of old reclaimed land—no premium awarded for any quantity under 25 bushels—per acre, \$15 00

3d. For the greatest quantity of Barley, to be raised on one acre of old reclaimed land—no premium to be awarded for any quantity under 50 bushels—per acre, \$10 00

4th. For the greatest quantity of Cotton, grown on two acres of land—no premium to be awarded for any quantity under 1500 pounds—per acre, \$7 50

5th. For the greatest quantity of Sweet Potatoes, raised on one acre of land—no premium to be awarded for any quantity less than 200 bushels—per acre, \$5 00

6th. For the best 10 gallons of malt Beer, \$5 00

7th. For the best two horse Plough—a specimen of work to be performed before the Society, \$5 00

8th. For the best one horse Plough—work as before, \$3 00

9th. For the best constructed Plough for opening furrows to trench manure, \$5 00

10th. For the best Colt of the horse or mule kind, not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old—to be more than ordinary as to form and size, \$10 00

11th. For the best Bull or Heifer, same age as above, and more than common, \$5 00

12th. For the best sow or boar Pig, same age as above, and more than common, \$5 00

13th. For the best piece of Blanketing, not less than 10 yards, and to be one yard wide, \$4 00

14th. For the best piece of plain Cloth, to be mixed of cotton and wool; and also for the best piece of twilled cotton and wool—each 10 yards, \$5 00

15th. For the best piece of Table Linen, not less than 10 yards, \$5 00

16th. For the best Counterpane, \$5 00

17th. For the best Coverlet, cotton and wool, \$6 00

18th. For the best piece of Fustian, not less than 10 yards, \$5 00

The first four premiums on the list will be awarded at the annual meeting in October, 1827; and the balance at the anniversary meeting of the present year.

By order of the Society,  
JOSEPH SMITH, Sec'y.

3778

## Foreign.

## LATE FROM ENGLAND.

NORFOLK, MARCH 11.—The fine, fast sailing Ship Richmond, Captain Crabtree, from London, and 44 days from the Downs, anchored in Hampton Roads on Thursday night last. The Richmond sailed from London on the 20th and from the Downs on the 24th January. Capt. Crabtree has politely furnished us with a London paper of the 17th, and favored us with the perusal of one of the 15th January. Some interesting extracts will be found in this day's paper.

Captain Crabtree informs that the Thames had been frozen up, and was so full of drift ice as to completely obstruct the navigation, for 10 days previous to the sailing of the Richmond.

A series of official documents from St. Petersburg, published in the Berlin Gazette, now attest beyond all question, the resignation of the throne of the Czars by the Grand Duke Constantine and the accession of his brother under the title of Nicholas I.

From the Quotidienne of 13th Jan.

## PRUSSIA—PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

## HIGHLY INTERESTING.

"Berlin, January 5.—We receive no authentic intelligence except from Warsaw. The Couriers from St. Petersburg are stopped, as it is said, in the capital of Poland. I know not whether this measure has been adopted by Constantine for the purpose of keeping foreign Governments from learning the melancholy events of the capital; or whether it is to be considered merely as a piece of policy, rendered necessary by the peculiar situation of Poland, and the feelings of its people; but as you know that we have other means of communication with Petersburg, by the way of Dantzic, Konigsberg, Riga, and Revel, our Government, which is so deeply interested in knowing what is going forward in respect to the succession to the throne of Russia, keeps up a regular communication by that route. Letters of the 26th ult. dated Petersburg, have been received by our Cabinet. Reports are circulated, but with an air of much mystery, for you must know that our Government Police is exceedingly strict. In the first place, in regard to the news from Warsaw, Constantine has not yet quitted that capital, and nothing has occurred that indicated his intention of going to Petersburg. That his renunciation was voluntary was generally believed, but from the tardiness he displayed in having his brother proclaimed to the army under his command, one was led to ask whether the act of submission and acknowledgment in respect to the Emperor Ni-

cholas, would not be, in fact, the most formal of all the annunciations of the throne, and whether such a striking example of it would not have expressed his august will better than any written abdication. It is asked, moreover, if Poland is to cease to obey the Emperor of Russia, since nothing has been done there in the name of Nicholas, and if the Russian Polish army, commanded by Constantine, was to be detached from the military forces of that great empire; since the oath of allegiance to the new Emperor has not yet been called for by Constantine, its chief, and Vicegerent of the Imperial power in Poland.

"Letters from the interior of Russia, from Mohilow, Smolensk and Novogorod, announce that a certain emotion, or at least a feeling of deep anxiety is manifested in those internal parts, where Russian manners are more distinctly marked, than at Petersburg, and above all, that the chiefs and the army were objects of dread. You know that besides the garrison of Petersburg, which consists of 30,000 or 40,000 men, there are about ten armies disposed over the vast territory of Russia. In the neighborhood of Novogorod is cantoned a military column of about 24,000 men; General Sacken commands the army of Witepsk, Smolensk, Mohilow, which is about 40,000 strong. The army of Bessarabia, added to that of Pedolia, reckons more than 100,000, destined to observe Turkey; without counting the military columns of the Ukraine, the Cossacks of the Don, &c. Now you will observe that the Emperor regnant must get his power acknowledged by all these armies, over whom the opinions and feelings of the inhabitants of the interior have always an influence, smaller or greater. In respect to these feelings, all I can say to you is, that they are not favorable to new ideas. There is much more of the genuine Russian at Moscow than at Petersburg, and Moscow is a civilized city compared with the less important cities which border on the Moskwa. In the present situation of affairs, our recollections are involuntarily drawn to the vast empire of Rome under the Caesars; there is a certain identity in the position of Russia at present. I have just received intelligence directly from Petersburg, which came through the maritime cities. It is still more uncertain. After long family deliberations on the 24th December, in the evening, the proclamation of the 12th, in the Russian and German languages, was posted up in the forty-two quarters of the city, and read on the quays of the Admiralty, of Basil, at the gate of Catharine the II. and at the foot of the statue of Peter I. Every thing went off quietly; the people, who are almost wholly traders, took little part in the ceremony. On the morning of the 25th, the troops were assembled, under arms, at their respective parades, in the islands formed by the Neva, before the Hotel des Cadets. The greater part of the regiments of the Guards took the oath without murmuring, but without enthusiasm: the young guard, and especially the regiments of Lithuania, and the marines refused to take it, shouting, 'Constantine forever.'

On this Gen. Miloradowitch, the Governor of St. Petersburg, who had assisted at all the previous deliberations, surrounded with promptitude the mutinous troops, who kept up a well sustained fire until the artillery was brought against them, for the preparations were the same as in a regular engagement. General Miloradowitch was killed by a man in a frock: two other General Officers were severely wounded. The square was covered with dead and wounded, and so eager was the contest between the combatants—fellow soldiers and fellow citizens, that it might have been looked on as an action with a foreign foe. The accounts of the result of this affair are various. Some say that the mutineers recognized Nicholas I. as Emperor of Russia, King of Poland, and Grand Duke of Finland, and that they implored his clemency; that every thing was tranquil in the Imperial Palace; and that a Te Deum had been chanted by the Priests in the thirty-six Greek Churches of the capital; that the Acts of the Chancery, the Judgments of the Courts and Tribunals are issued in the name of Nicholas. Others say, that far from imploring the clemency of the Sovereign, and submitting to his laws, the mutineers, on the contrary, have entrenched themselves in the Admiralty, and that every thing is in confusion at St. Petersburg; that such of the guards as remain faithful, encamp round the Palace as round a citadel; and that in a word, the most dreadful disasters are anticipated. I shall not finish this letter without giving you some information touching the army, which is called on to protect the new successor of the Czars.—You know that secret societies have diffused their unhappy influence throughout all degrees, and throughout all

countries.—When, in 1813, the students of the Universities of Germany and Prussia joined the ranks of the Allied Armies, affiliated societies were clandestinely formed, which extended themselves through the whole of the armies of the Holy Confederation. The Russian officers, in particular, adopted the principles of this Carbonism; and in this point the armies of the Czars are perhaps more demoralized than any other. What is to be feared in the midst of these debates about the sovereignty is, that under the cover of an august name, these hidden and perverse associations should gain ground and lead to a civil war, in their attempts at mastery. This is an additional consideration, which, amongst others, must weigh in our deliberations.

"P. S. It is asserted that the Emperor Nicholas, the better to inspire them with devotedness to him, told the Regiments of his Guards that Constantine had been nominated Generalissimo of the Russians. Letters from Warsaw announce that Constantine had not admitted the Deputation of the Russian Senate which came to pay their homage to him. He had refused to admit several other Deputations which came to congratulate him on his arrival. It is remarked that the despatches from Warsaw were sealed with red, as formerly. Nothing can equal the impatience with which, throughout all Germany, news from Russia is looked for. In the mean time the German papers dare hardly repeat the numerous reports that are in circulation, so much terror is mingled with the general impatience."

NEW-YORK, MARCH 13.—By the James Cropper and Edward Bonaffie we have Paris dates to the 13th and 14th inclusive; they furnish the particulars of the abdication of Constantine and little else of any interest. We have not space for the official documents relating to that singular and important event, but give the following synopsis of their contents:

The papers published are—

1. A preliminary notice in the Imperial Gazette, dated the 26th ult., asserting the declaration of Constantine, that he would resolutely adhere to his former abdication of the Crown of Russia, and stating the formal accession of Nicholas.

2. A long manifesto from the Emperor, explanatory of his motives for acknowledging Constantine in the first instance, and for subsequently consenting to assume the Crown himself. This manifesto recites the former correspondence between Alexander and Constantine in 1825 and 1823; and the manifesto of the late Emperor founded upon it, bearing date in August of that year, whereby His Majesty Alexander establishes the succession of his brother Nicholas, to the exclusion of the natural heir.

3. A letter from Constantine to the late Emperor, expressive of his desire to abdicate the right of succession, stating that he "does not lay claim to the spirit, the abilities, or the strength which would be required to exercise the high dignity" attaching eventually to his right of primogeniture, and declaring himself satisfied with private life.

4. Alexander's answer, accepting the above surrender.

5. A manifesto by Alexander, in conformity to the preceding arrangement, settling the crown on Nicholas, but not to be then made public.

6. A letter dated the 26th of last November from Constantine to the Empress Mother, referring to his former abdication, and confirming it.

7. And last; a letter from Constantine to "the Emperor Nicholas," of the same date and tenor as the preceding.

Throughout the whole empire, and in the Russian Legations, they continue to take the oath of allegiance to Constantine; he alone is recognized as Emperor. At Odessa, as well as at Bordeaux and Paris, he is proclaimed the legitimate sovereign of all the Russians. The only city in which they have attempted to proclaim another monarch, has been imbued with blood by a military revolt, which does not appear to have been appeased. What is passing at Moscow and at Warsaw? We are absolutely in the dark. The couriers of Poland are, it is said, stopped by order of the Vice-Roy. All that we know is that in the news of the death of Alexander, General Sacken proclaimed Constantine to the army (of 100,000 men) under his command. It is more than probable that the other corps have followed this example.

Liverpool Markets, Jan. 14.—Our Cotton market this week upon the whole has been flat, and prices of all descriptions have declined 1/4 per lb.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 15.—The Boston Daily Advertiser, and an extra from the office of the Patriot, furnish us with the following later intelligence from Eu-



hope. The new Emperor is, it appears, quietly established on his throne.

The Cotton market appears again to have fallen.—Much new cotton had arrived, and the Uplands would not bring over 73d.

**Latest from Europe.**—We are indebted to Captain Bussey, of the ship Amethyst, for the London Courier of Jan. 20, eight days later than was received by the Milo. It appears that the Government of Russia was quietly settled under the Emperor Nicholas I., and that there had been no commotions after those of which we have before had an account, on the 26th December. A number of officers and soldiers were arrested in consequence of the transactions of that day; one account says that the Emperor had pardoned them all. Among the persons arrested, was Prince Troubotzki. Gen. Miloradovitch lost his life in the tumult, but it is said he fell a victim to private vengeance, an individual having taken advantage of the occasion to revenge a private quarrel.

A large number of promotions by the new Emperor are mentioned. All the military colonies between St. Petersburg and Moscow, had taken the oath to the Emperor Nicholas. It is stated the new Emperor will follow the footsteps of his brother.

## PANAMA MISSION.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 17.

The following Message was this day transmitted by the President of the United States to Congress:

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

Washington, March 15, 1826.

In compliance with the resolution of the House of the 5th ultimo, requesting me to cause to be laid before the House, so much of the correspondence between the Government of the United States, and the new States of America or their Ministers, respecting the proposed Congress, or meeting of Diplomatic Agents at Panama and such information respecting the general character of that expected Congress, as may be in my possession, and as may, in my opinion, be communicated without prejudice to the public interests; and also, to inform the House, so far as in my opinion the public interest may allow, in regard to what objects the Agents of the United States are expected to take part in the deliberations of that Congress: I now transmit to the house, a report from the Secretary of State, with the correspondence and information requested by the resolution.

With regard to the objects in which the Agents of the United States are expected to take part in the deliberations of that Congress, I deem it proper to premise, that these objects did not form the only, nor even the principal motive for my acceptance of the invitation. My first and greatest inducement was to meet, in the spirit of kindness and friendship, an overture made in that spirit by three sister Republics of this hemisphere. The great revolution in human affairs which has brought into existence, nearly at the same time, eight sovereign and independent nations in our own quarter of the globe, has placed the United States in a situation not less novel, and scarcely less interesting, than that in which they had found themselves, by their own transition from a cluster of colonies to a nation of sovereign States. The deliverance of the Southern American Republics from the oppression, under which they had been so long afflicted, was hailed with great unanimity by the people of this Union, as among the most auspicious events of the age. On the 4th of May 1822, an act of Congress made an appropriation of one hundred dollars "for such missions to the Independent nations on the American continent, as the President of the United States might deem proper."

In exercising the authority recognized by this act, my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed, successively, Ministers Plenipotentiary to the republics of Colombia, Buenos-Ayres, Chili, and Mexico. Unwilling to raise among the fraternity of freedom questions of precedence and etiquette, which even the European monarchs had of late found it necessary in a great measure to discard, he despatched these ministers to Colombia, Buenos-Ayres and Chili, without exacting from these Republics, as by the ancient principles of political primogeniture he might have done, that the compliment of a Plenipotentiary mission should have been paid first by them to the United States. The instructions prepared under his direction to Mr. Anderson, the first of our ministers to the Southern continent, contain, at much length, the general principles, upon which he thought it desirable that our relations, political and commercial, with these our new neighbors, should be established, for their benefit and ours, and that of the future ages of our posterity. A copy of so much of these instructions as relates to these general subjects, is among the papers now transmitted to the House. Similar instructions were furnished to the ministers appointed to Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Mexico; and the system of social intercourse which it was the purpose of those missions to establish from the first opening of our diplomatic relations, with those rising nations, is the most effective exposition of the principles upon

which the invitation to the Congress at Panama, has been accepted by me, as well as of the objects of negotiation at that meeting in which it was expected that our Plenipotentiaries would take part.

The House will perceive that, even at the date of these instructions, the first treaties between some of the Southern Republics had been concluded, by which, they had stipulated among themselves this Diplomatic assembly at Panama. And it will be seen with what caution, so far as it might concern the policy of the United States, and at the same time, with frankness and good will towards those nations, he gave countenance to their design of inviting the United States to this high assembly for consultation upon American interests. It was not considered a conclusive reason for declining this invitation, that the proposal for assembling such a Congress had not first been made by ourselves. It had sprung from the urgent, immediate, and momentous common interests of the great communities struggling for independence, and, as it were, quickening into life. From them the proposition to us appeared respectful and friendly; from us to them, it could scarcely have been made, without exposing ourselves to suspicions of purposes of ambition, if not domination, more suited to rouse resistance and excite distrust than to conciliate favor and friendship. The first and paramount principle, upon which it was deemed wise and just to lay the corner stone of all our relations with them, was *disinterestedness*; the next, was cordial good will to them; the third, was a claim of fair and equal reciprocity. Under these impressions, when the invitation was formally and earnestly given, had it even been doubtful, whether any of the objects proposed for consideration and discussion at the Congress, were such as that immediate and important interests of the United States would be affected by the issue, I should nevertheless have determined, so far as it depended upon me, to have accepted the invitation, and to have appointed ministers to attend the meeting. The proposal itself implied that the Republics by whom it was made, believed, that important interests of ours or of theirs, rendered our attendance there desirable. They had given us notice, that in the novelty of their situation, and in the spirit of deference to our experience, they would be pleased to have the benefit of our friendly counsel. To meet the temper with which this proposal was made, with a cold repulse, was not thought congenial to that warm interest in their welfare, with which the people and government of the Union had hitherto gone hand in hand, through the whole progress of the Revolution. To insult them by a refusal of their overture, and then invite them to a similar assembly, to be called by ourselves, was an expedient which never presented itself to the mind. I would have sent ministers to the meetings, had it been merely to give them such advice as they might have desired, even with reference to their *own* interests, not involving ours. I would have sent them, had it been merely to explain and set forth to them our reasons for declining any proposal of specific measures to which they might desire our concurrence, but which we might deem incompatible with our interests or our duties. In the intercourse between nations, temper is a missionary, perhaps more powerful than talent. Nothing was ever lost by kind treatment. Nothing can be gained by sullen repulses and aspiring pretensions.

But objects of the highest importance, not only to the future welfare of the whole human race, but bearing directly upon the special interests of this Union, will engage the deliberations of the Congress of Panama, whether we are represented there or not.—Others, if we are represented, may be offered by our Plenipotentiaries for consideration, having in view both these great results, our own interests, and the improvement of the condition of man upon earth. It may be, that, in the lapse of many centuries, no other opportunity so favorable, will be presented to the Government of the United States, to subvert the benevolent purposes of Divine Providence, to dispense the promised blessings of the Redeemer of mankind; to promote the prevalence in future ages, of Peace on earth and good will to man, as will now be placed in their power, by participating in the deliberations of this Congress.

Among the topics enumerated in official papers published by the republics of Colombia and adverted to, in the correspondence now communicated to the House, as intended to be presented for discussion at Panama, there is scarcely one in which the result of the meeting will not deeply affect the interests of the United States. Even those in which the belligerent states alone will take an active part, will have a powerful effect upon the state of our relations with the American and probably with the principal European States. Were it merely that we might be correctly and speedily informed of the proceedings of the Congress, and of the progress and issue of their negotiations, I should hold it advisable, that we should have an accredited agency with them, placed in such confidential relations with the other members, as would ensure the authenticity and the safe and early transmission of its reports. Of the same enumerated topics, are the

preparation of a manifesto, setting forth to the world the justice of their cause, and the relations they desire to hold with other Christian powers; and to form a convention of Navigation and Commerce, applicable both to the Confederate States, and to their allies.

It will be within the recollection of the House, that immediately after the close of the war of Independence, a measure closely analogous to this Congress of Panama, was adopted by the Congress of our Confederation and for purposes of precisely the same character.

Three Commissioners with Plenipotentiary powers, were appointed to negotiate Treaties of Amity, Navigation and Commerce, with all the principal powers of Europe. They met and resided for that purpose about one year in Paris; and the only result of their negotiations at that time, was the first Treaty between the United States and Prussia, memorable in the diplomatic annals of the world, and precious as a monument of the principles, in relation to commerce and maritime warfare, with which our country entered upon her career as a member of the great family of Independent Nations. This Treaty, prepared in conformity with the instructions of the American Plenipotentiaries, consecrated three fundamental principles of the foreign intercourse which the Congress of that period were desirous of establishing. First, equal reciprocity, and mutual stipulation of the privileges of the most favored nation in the commercial exchanges of Peace. Secondly, the abolition of private war upon the ocean; and thirdly, restrictions favorable to neutral commerce, upon belligerent practices, with regard to contraband of war and blockades. A painful, it may be said a calamitous, experience of more than forty years, has demonstrated the deep importance of these same principles, to the peace and prosperity of this nation, and to the welfare of all maritime states, and has illustrated the profound wisdom with which they were assumed as cardinal points of the policy of the Union.

At that time, in the infancy of their political existence, under the influence of those principles of liberty and of right, so congenial to the cause in which they had just fought and triumphed, they were able to obtain the sanction of one great, and philosophical, tho' absolute Sovereign in Europe, to their liberal and enlightened principles. They could obtain no more. Since then a political hurricane has gone over three-fourths of the civilized portions of the earth, the desolation of which, it may be confidently expected, is passing away, leaving at least the American atmosphere purified and refreshed.—And now, at this propitious moment, the new-born nations of this hemisphere, assembling by their Representatives, at the Isthmus between its two continents, to settle the principles of their future international intercourse with other nations and with us, ask, in this great exigency, for our advice, upon those very fundamental maxims, from which we from our cradle had first proclaimed, and partially succeeded to introduce into the code of National Law.

Without recurring to the total prostration of all neutral and commercial rights, which marked the progress of the late European wars, and which finally involved the United States in them, and advert only to our political relations with these American States, it is observable that while in other respects, those relations have been uniformly, and without exception, of the most friendly and satisfactory character, the only causes of difference and dissension between us and them, which have ever arisen, originated in those never-failing fountains of discord and irritation, discriminations of commercial favor to other nations, licentious privateers, and paper blockades. I cannot, without doing injustice to the Republics of Buenos Ayres and Colombia, forbear to acknowledge the candid and conciliatory spirit, with which they have repeatedly yielded to our friendly representations and remonstrances on these subjects: In repealing discriminative laws which operated to our disadvantage, and in revoking the commissions of their privateers. To which Colombia has added the magnanimity of making reparation for unlawful captures by some of her cruisers, and of assenting in the midst of war, to treaty stipulations favorable to neutral navigation. But the recurrence of these occasions of complaint has rendered the renewal of the discussions which resulted in the removal of them necessary, while in the mean time injuries are sustained by merchants and individuals of the United States, which cannot be repaired, and the remedy lingers in overtaking the pernicious operation of the mischief. The settlement of general principles, pervading with equal efficacy all the American States, can alone put an end to these evils, and can alone be accomplished at the proposed Assembly.

If it be true that the noblest treaty of peace, ever mentioned in history, is that by which the Carthaginians were bound to abolish the practice of sacrificing their own children, because it was stipulated in favor of human nature, I cannot exaggerate to myself the un fading glory, with which these United States will go forth in the memory of future ages, if, by their friendly counsel, by their moral influence, by the power of argument and persuasion alone, they can prevail upon the American

nations at Panama to stipulate, by general agreement among themselves, and so far as any of them may be concerned, the perpetual abolition of private war upon the ocean. And if we cannot yet flatter ourselves, that this may be accomplished, as advances towards it, the establishment of the principle, that the friendly flag shall cover the cargo, the courtailing of contraband of war, and the proscription of fictitious paper blockades, engagements which we may reasonably hope will not prove impracticable, will, if successfully inculcated, redound proportionally to our honor, and drain the fountain of many a future sanguinary war. The late President of the United States, in his Message to Congress, of the 2d of December, 1823, while announcing the negotiation then pending with Russia, relating to the North-West coast of this continent, observed, that the occasion of the discussions to which that incident had given rise, had been taken for asserting as a principle, in which the rights and interests of the U. States were involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they had assumed and maintained, were thereforeward not to be considered as subjects for future colonization, by any European power. The principle had first been assumed in that negotiation with Russia. It rested upon a course of reasoning equally simple and conclusive. With the exception of the existing European colonies, which it was in nowise intended to disturb, the two continents consisted of several sovereign and independent nations, whose territory covered their whole surface. By this, their independent condition, the U. States enjoyed the right of commercial intercourse with every part of their possessions. To attempt the establishment of a colony in those possessions would be to usurp, to the exclusion of others, a commercial intercourse, which was the common possession of all. It could not be done without encroaching upon existing rights of the United States. The government of Russia has never disputed these positions, nor manifested the slightest dissatisfaction at their having been taken. Most of the new American Republics have declared their entire assent to them; and they now propose, among the subjects of consultation at Panama, to take into consideration the means of making effectual the assertion of that principle, as well as the means of resisting interference from abroad, with the domestic concerns of the American Governments.

In alluding to these means, it would obviously be premature, at this time, to anticipate that which is offered merely as matter for consultation; or to pronounce upon those measures which have been, or may be suggested. The purpose of this Government is, to concur in none which would import hostility to Europe, or justly excite resentment in any of her States. Should it be deemed advisable to contract any conventional engagement on this topic, our views would extend no further than to a mutual pledge of the parties to the compact, to maintain the principle in application to its own territory, and to permit no colonial jurisdiction upon its own soil; and, with respect to the obtrusive interference from abroad, if its future character may be inferred from that which has been, and perhaps still is, exercised in more than one of the new States, a joint declaration of its character and exposure of it to the world, may be probably all that the occasion would require. Whether the U. States should or should not be parties to such a declaration, may justly form a part of the deliberation. That there is an evil to be remedied, needs little insight into the secret history of late years to know, and that this remedy may best be concerted at the Panam meeting, deserves at least the experiment of consideration. A concert of measures, having reference to the more effectual abolition of the African slave trade, and the consideration of the light in which the political condition of the Island of Hayti is to be regarded, are also among the subjects mentioned by the minister from the republic of Colombia, as believed to be suitable for deliberation at the Congress.—The failure of the negotiations with that Republic, undertaken during the late Administration, for the suppression of that trade, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, indicates the expediency of listening with respectful attention to propositions which may contribute to the accomplishment of the great end which was the purpose of that resolution, while the result of those negotiations will serve as admonition to abstain from pledging this Government to any arrangement which might be expected to fail of obtaining the advice and consent of the Senate, by a constitutional majority to its ratification.

Whether the political condition of the Island of Hayti shall be brought at all into discussion at the meeting, may be a question for preliminary advisement.—There are in the political constitution of Government of that people, circumstances which have hitherto forbidden the acknowledgment of them by the Government of the U. S. as sovereign and independent. Additional reasons for withholding that acknowledgment have recently been seen in their acceptance of a nominal sovereignty by the grant of a foreign prince: under conditions equivalent to

the concession by them, of exclusive commercial advantages to one nation, adapted altogether to the state of colonial vassalage, and retaining little of independence but the name. Our Plenipotentiaries will be instructed to present these views to the Assembly at Panama; and should they not be concurred in, to decline acceding to any arrangement which may be proposed upon different principles.

The condition of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico is of deeper import and more immediate bearing upon the present interests and future prospects of our union. The correspondence herewith transmitted will show how earnestly it has engaged this Government. The invasion of both those Islands by the United forces of Mexico and Colombia, is avowedly among the objects to be matured by the belligerent States at Panama. The convulsions to which, from the peculiar composition of their population, they would be liable, in the event of such an invasion, and the danger therefrom resulting of their falling ultimately into the hands of some European Power, other than Spain, will not admit of our looking at the consequences to which the Congress at Panama may lead, with indifference. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this topic, or to say more than that all our efforts in reference to this interest, will be to preserve the existing state of things, the tranquility of the Islands, and the peace and security of their inhabitants.

And, lastly, the Congress of Panama is believed to present a fair occasion for urging upon all the new nations of the South, the just and liberal principles of religious liberty. Not by any interference whatever in their internal concerns, but by claiming for our citizens, whose occupations or interests may call them to occasional residence in their territories, the inestimable privilege of worshipping their Creator according to the dictates of their own consciences. This privilege, sanctioned by the customary law of nations, and secured by treaty stipulations in numerous national compacts; secured even to our own citizens in the treaties with Colombia and with the Federation of Central America, is yet to be obtained in the other South-American, States and Mexico. Existing prejudice is still struggling against it, which may, perhaps, be more successfully combated at this general meeting, than at the separate seats of government of each Republic.

I can scarcely deem it otherwise than superfluous, to observe, that the Assembly will be in its nature diplomatic and not legislative. That nothing can be transacted there obligatory upon any one of the States to be represented at the meeting, unless with the express concurrence of its own Representatives, not even then, but subject to the ratification of its constitutional authorities at home. The faith of the U. States to foreign powers cannot otherwise be pledged.—I shall, indeed, in the first instance, consider the Assembly as merely *consultative*; and although the Plenipotentiaries of the United States will be empowered to receive and refer to the consideration of their government, any proposition from the other parties to the meeting, they will be authorized to conclude nothing, unless subject to the definitive sanction of this government, in all its constitutional forms. It has, therefore, seemed to me unnecessary to insist, that every object to be discussed at the meeting should be specified with the precision of a judicial sentence, or enumerated with the exactness of a mathematical demonstration.—The purpose of the meeting itself is to deliberate upon the great and common interests of several new and neighboring nations. If the measure is new and without precedent, so is the situation of the parties to it. That the purposes of the meeting are somewhat indefinite, far from being an objection to it, is among the cogent reasons for its adoption. It is not the establishment of principles of intercourse with one, but with seven or eight nations at once. That, before they have had the means of exchanging ideas, and communicating with one another in common upon these topics, they should have definitively settled and arranged them in concert, is to require that the effect should precede the cause. It is to exact as a preliminary to the meeting, that for the accomplishment of which the meeting itself is designed.

Among the inquiries which were thought entitled to consideration before the determination was taken to accept the invitation, was that, whether the measure might not have a tendency to change the policy hitherto invariably pursued by the United States, of avoiding all entangling alliances, and all unnecessary foreign connexions.

Mindful of the advice given by the Father of our Country, in his Farewell Address, that the great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connexion as possible; and faithfully adhering to the spirit of that admonition, I cannot overlook the reflection, that the counsel of Washington, in that instance, like all the counsels of wisdom, was founded upon the circumstances, in which our country and the world around us were situated, at the time when it was given. That the reasons assigned by him for his advice were, that Europe had a set of primary interests, which to



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us had none, or a very remote relation. That hence the must be engaged in frequent controversies, the cause of which were essentially foreign to our concerns. That our detached and distant situation invited and enabled us to pursue a different course. That by our union and rapid growth, with an efficient government, the period was not far distant, when we might defy material injury from external annoyance; when we might take such an attitude as would cause our neutrality to be respected; and with reference to belligerent nations, might choose peace or war, as our interests, guided by justice, should counsel.

Compare our situation and the circumstances of that time, with those of the present day; and what, from the words of Washington, then, would be his counsels to his countrymen now? Europe has still her set of primary interests, with which we have little, or a remote relation. Our distant and detached situation with reference to Europe remains the same. But we were then the only independent nation of this hemisphere: and we were surrounded by European colonies, with the greater part of which we had no more intercourse, than with the inhabitants of another planet. Those colonies have now been transformed into eight Independent Nations, extending to our very borders. Seven of them Republics, like ourselves; with whom we have an immensely growing commercial, and must have, and have already, important political connexions. With reference to whom our situation is neither distant nor detached. Whose political principles and systems of government, congenial with our own, must and will have an action and counteraction upon us and ours, to which we cannot be indifferent if we would.

The rapidity of our growth, and the consequent increase of our strength, have more than realized the anticipations of this admirable political legacy. Thirty years have nearly elapsed since it was written, and in the interval, our population, our wealth, our territorial extension, our power, physical and moral, have nearly trebled. Reasoning upon this state of things from the sound and judicious principles of Washington, must we not say, that the period which he predicted as then not far off, has arrived? That America has a set of primary interests, which have none or a remote relation to Europe. That the interference of Europe therefore in those concerns, should be spontaneously withheld by her upon the same principles, that we have never interfered with hers; and that, if she should interfere, as she may, by measures which may have a great and dangerous recoil upon ourselves, we might be called in defence of our own altars and firesides, to take an attitude which would cause our neutrality to be respected, and choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

The acceptance of this invitation, therefore, far from conflicting with the counsel or the policy of Washington, is directly deducible from, and conformable to it; nor is it less conformable to the views of my immediate predecessor, as declared in his annual message to Congress of the 2d Dec. 1823, to which I have already adverted, and to an important passage of which I invite the attention of the House. "The citizens of the United States," said he, "cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men on that (the European) side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the Allied Powers, is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it therefore to candor, and to the amicable relations subsisting between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies, of any European Power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments which have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose Independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purposes of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light, than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between these new Governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of the recognition; and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this Government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security."

To the question which may be asked, whether this meeting and the principles which may be adjusted and settled by it as rules of intercourse between the American Nations, may not give umbrage to the Holy League of European Powers, or offence to Spain, it is deemed a sufficient answer, that our attendance at Panama can give no just cause of umbrage or offence to either, and that the United States will stipulate nothing there which can give such cause. Here the right of inquiry into our purposes and measures must stop. The Holy League of Europe itself was formed without enquiring of the United States whether it would or would not give umbrage to them. The fear of giving umbrage to the Holy League of Europe, was urged as a motive for denying to the American nations the acknowledgment of their Independence. That it would be viewed by Spain as hostility to her, was not only urged, but directly declared by herself. The Congress and Administration of that day consulted their rights and duties, and not their fears. Fully determined to give no

needless displeasure to any foreign power, the United States can estimate the probability of their giving it, only by the right which any foreign state could have to take it from their measures. Neither the representation of the United States at Panama, nor any measure to which their assent may be yielded there, will give to the Holy League, or any of its members, nor to Spain, the right to take offence. For the rest, the United States must still, as heretofore, take counsel from their duties rather than their fears. Such are the objects in which it is expected the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, when commissioned to attend the meeting at the Isthmus, will take part, and such are the motives with which the invitation of the three Republics was accepted. It was, however, as the House will perceive from the correspondence, accepted only upon condition, that the nomination of Commissioners for the mission, should receive the advice and consent of the Senate. The concurrence of the House to the measure, by the appropriations necessary for carrying it into effect, is alike subject to its free determination, and indispensable to the fulfilment of the intention.

That the Congress at Panama will accomplish all, or even any of the transcendent benefits to the human race, which warmed the conceptions of its first proposer, it were, perhaps, indulging too sanguine a forecast of events to promise. It is, in its nature, a measure speculative and experimental. The blessing of Heaven may turn it to the account of human improvement. Accidents unforeseen, and mischances not to be anticipated, may baffle all its high purposes, and disappoint its fairest expectations. But the design is great, is benevolent, is humane. It looks to the melioration of the condition of man. It is congenial with that spirit which prompted the Declaration of our Independence; which inspired the preamble of our first treaty with France; which dictated our first treaty with Prussia; and the instructions under which it was negotiated; which filled the hearts and fired the souls of the immortal founders of our Revolution.

With this unrestricted exposition of the motives by which I have been governed, in this transaction, as well as of the objects to be discussed, and of the ends, if possible, to be attained by our representation at the proposed Congress, I submit the propriety of an appropriation, to the candid consideration, and enlightened patriotism of the Legislature.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

## The Journal.

### CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1826.

An almost total failure of the newspaper mail, north of Raleigh, occurred last week, from what cause, we are unable to say. The letter mails came on regularly. It appears the Washington papers, and other northern papers, were received at Raleigh and Salisbury.

**Panama Mission.**—The nomination of Ministers by the President, to attend the Congress at Panama, has at length been confirmed. The vote was as follows:—On the nomination of Richard C. Anderson, 27 yeas, 17 nays; of John Sergeant, yeas 26, nays 18; and of William B. Rochester, as Secretary, yeas 28, nays 16.

We publish, in this week's paper, the President's Message to the House of Representatives, on the subject of the Panama Mission. The clear explanation which it gives of the objects of the mission, must, we think, be satisfactory to all who are willing to be satisfied; it must quiet whatever of apprehension may have been felt by the people, that the mission will lead to entangling alliances; and will probably produce a general conviction in the minds of candid and impartial men, of the policy of the measure.

The House ordered the unprecedented number of ten thousand copies of the message, and the documents accompanying it, to be printed.

There is now a direct intercourse, by stages, between this place, Cheraw, and Fayetteville. The stage from the latter place arrived, for the first time, last Tuesday, and will come in regularly, hereafter, every Monday evening. The line will be extended, in two or three weeks, to Wilkesborough, where it will intersect the stage line from Salem to Newport and Knoxville, Ten.

The stage will leave here every Tuesday morning for Cheraw and Fayetteville via Wadesborough; and passengers will be carried at the following rates:—

From Charlotte to Wadesboro,	\$4 00
" " Cheraw,	6 00
" " Fayetteville,	9 00

This line of stages will add greatly to the public convenience, and will, we think, be particularly advantageous to the commercial towns on the Cape Fear and Pee Dee rivers; we trust, therefore, that the enterprising contractor, Mr. Davis, will be liberally encouraged.

**Cotton.**—A letter from Liverpool, of Jan. 21, received by a mercantile house in New-York, states that "cotton is offered freely, but the miserable state of depression prevents any thing being done—

sd. cannot be got for new Uplands. We would advise you to lower your limits very much, as we shall have bad times here in cotton and every thing else."—This is disagreeable news for our farmers; but it is better to know what they may hope for, bad as the prospect may be, than to be cheated by false expectations, as they were last season.

Reports, we understand, have gone abroad, that the small pox is rapidly spreading in this town, and the infection becoming general; we deem it our duty, therefore, to state, that they are totally unfounded—that the disease has been confined to one spot, and that no fears are entertained of its extending beyond that.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 15.

The session of the Senate of the United States, on Tuesday, is believed to have been the longest continued sitting since the organization of the government. Fourteen hours and a half, without intermission, the Senate sat on that day. The yeas and nays were probably taken oftener on that day than they ever have been since the existence of the Senate.

The number of members of the Senate present on the final vote was 43. The five deficient votes of the whole number, (which is 48) are thus accounted for: Mr. McIlvaine attended early in the day, but is not sufficiently recovered from late illness to endure the fatigue of a long sitting; Mr. Tazewell has not yet returned to his seat from his residence; Mr. Reed, present, was excused from voting, having just taken his seat, and two seats are vacant by the decease of the incumbents—one from South Carolina, the other from Alabama.

Nat. Int.

**Mr. Randolph.**—This gentleman continues to amuse the public and chafe himself by his odd speeches in the Senate. His last speech (four hours long) we have not yet seen reported at length; but, judging by a very brief sketch of it given in the Journal, we should pronounce it the climax of the ludicrous. The chief object of his emity is the present Executive; but in this speech he lays about him, on all persons and all things, "sparing neither age nor sex." Even the ladies do not escape him. Being fretted at the presence of some of these in the lobby of the Senate, he said they had no business in courts of justice, the halls of legislation, and—pig-pens! If old women be excluded, Virginia will lose her Senator.

Fayetteville Observer.

**South America.**—The editors of the New York Commercial learn from Captain Brown, of the ship Fame, from Valparaiso, that the Chilean squadron, consisting of seven men of war, and a number of transports, with 3500 troops, under the command of the supreme director Freire, sailed from Valparaiso on the 25th of November, on an expedition against the Spaniards; but we are not told where. Probably, however, at Callao, or the Islands of Chiloe.

Balt. Patriot.

The latest arrival brings an account of the decease of William C. Sumerville, Charge des Affairs of the United States to Stockholm, which place, however, he did not live to reach, having died of a pulmonary affection in France, about 40 leagues from Paris. He was a man of handsome talents, and had just begun a new career in life, clad with buoyant hope, and flattered by the prospects before him, when he was surprised by the disease, which, like a lurking monster, watched the moment when his victim was least on his guard against him, and remorselessly hurried him to the tomb. He was a native of Maryland, but had lately erected his domicile at Stratford, in Virginia. He has left many connections and friends, but no family of his own, never having married.

Nat. Int.

The late destructive fire which occurred in this village, has added another to the numberless instances upon record of the strong fidelity of dogs. An old watch dog whose duty it has long been to protect the hides and leather about the premises, was found standing by a quantity of leather in the Tannery which the flames had already reached: but neither persuasion or force could induce him to leave his post, and when compelled to retreat, the workmen left the door open, supposing that the fire would force the dog to follow them. But poor Brit had received no orders from his master to leave his watch, and upon examination in the morning, the bones of the faithful animal, in the precise spot where he was last seen, furnished sad evidence that this fidelity had cost him his life.

Rochester Telegraph.

**Another Suicide.**—Pascal Ford, of the county of Cumberland, aged 45, without a family, possessed of a considerable fortune, was found dead in his own house on the evening of the third inst. His neighbours were called to witness the horrid scene, and next morning, an inquest attended by the Coroner, as usual, was held, who after due examination of a witness and the circumstances, reported "the deceased not having the fear of

God before his eyes, and instigated by the Devil, did on the 3d of March, come to his death by putting one end of an old bridle rein to his neck with a running noose, and the other end to the collar beam of the house, and then and there hung himself and strangled till he was dead." Thus has P. Ford, the great millwright, uncalled for, precipitated himself into the presence of his God, to test the realities of that world from whose bourne no traveller has ever returned—awful reflection!

Rich. Eng.

We hear that the enterprising fishermen in the vicinity of Beaufort, in this State, caught a Whale, a few weeks since. This animal measured fifty feet in length, and it is computed that the Oil will be of the value of 500 dollars. Although Whales are seldom taken on our coast now, yet half a century ago, that fishery was an abundant source of profit to the inhabitants of Carteret county, for there are old persons now alive, to whom, in their youth, it furnished regular employment.

Raleigh Register.

**Liberality.**—A Mr. Lawson has introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a resolution to compel printers of papers to publish the laws of the State gratis, "under a penalty of fifty dollars." Why not go for the whole, and compel the printers to support the government at once. One measure would be as just as the other, though somewhat more burdensome. If they failed to comply with the law, hang them up to their own presses, as Jack Cade did the school-master, with their ink-balls round their necks.

Com. Advertiser.

**Another Mail Robber Caught.**—Henry Bainbridge Cox, who robbed the Mail of a considerable sum of money in the neighborhood of Baton Rouge, in January last, was arrested by the Post Master, at Batavia, New York, on the 7th ult. and is imprisoned in that village.

**Virtues of Salt.**—The following extraordinary fact has lately come to our knowledge. A Planter in this vicinity had been for some years afflicted with a Wen on his neck, which grew so large as to be very inconvenient and distressing. After trying a number of remedies, he was advised by one of his neighbours to wash it two or three times a day with strong salt water, (water in which Salt had been dissolved.) He did so, and to his great relief and comfort, the Wen gradually decreased in size, and finally disappeared! Let those who are similarly afflicted, "go and do likewise."

Raleigh Register.

### THE MARKET.

**Fayetteville, March 22.**—Cotton, 10 a 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Bacon, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 19 a 20; Corn, 90 a 100; Flour, super, 6; Flaxseed, 75; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 23 a 3; Lime 23 a 25; Molasses, 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 50 a 60; Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11; Salt, Liverpool, 70 a 75; Turb's Island, 70 a 75; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 5 a 6; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Cheraw, Mar. 21.**—Apple Brandy, in demand, 60 a 45—Peach, 35; Bacon, 9 a 10; Cotton, 10 a 11; Coffee, prime green, 18 a 22; Corn, scarce, 100 a 120; Flour, superfine, 7 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10 a 11; Molasses, 40 a 42; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) \$8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a \$1; Shot, 275 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 90 a 95—Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

**Cumden, Mar. 25.**—Cotton, 10 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; corn, \$1 12; bacon, 11 a 12; whiskey, 43 a 45; brandy, peach, 50 a 55; apple do. 45 a 50; sugar, brown, 11 a 14—loaf, 22 a 24; coffee, 20 a 24; molasses, 55 a 60; iron, Swedish, 64 a 7—upper country, 54 a 6; salt, 81 a 88; bagging, 42 inch, 25; flour, 625 a 7.

**Charleston, Mar. 20.**—Cotton, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  a 12; corn, 92 a 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; bacon, 8 a 9; apple brandy, 37 a 38; whiskey, 31 a 32; beeswax, 30 a 31; iron, 5 a 6; coffee, prime green, 18 a 19, inf. to good, 14 a 18; sugar, brown, 9 a 10, muscovado, 9 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , loaf do. 19 a 23; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 47, Turk's Island, 50; molasses, 28 a 30.

### REMARKS.

**Cottons.**—One or two sales of the finer qualities of Sea Islands have been effected in the course of the week, but the price is not named. In Santee, a reduction in price has been submitted to, sales having been made as low as 28 and 29 cents. The demand for Uplands has been but moderate, and although the extreme quotations may be considered nearly the same as given in our last, yet purchases of the middling qualities have been made at a reduction of 4 to 5 of a cent in the pound on last week's operations.

**Flour.**—Heavy and declining; the best superfine can now be had at \$5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Groceries, &c.**—The business of the week has been very fair. There has been a little accession to the stock of Sugars, by an import from the North, but the fine qualities are still quite scarce, and prices maintain last weeks quotations. In middling and inferior qualities, no change. Coffee remains as per last—some fine Jamaica is held at 20 cents. Molasses is scarce, and brings 29 a 30 cents, in small parcels. A cargo, however, would not command over 27. Foreign Spirits are very dull. Whiskey may be quoted 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  a 32, though a large quantity would not bring over 30. N. E. Rum 37 a 38—some sales have been made however, at lower rates.

### MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John Robinson, Dr. DAVID T. CALDWELL, to Miss HARRIET DAVIDSON, daughter of William Davidson, Esq.

In Lincoln county, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. James McRee, Dr. GEORGE F. GRAHAM, of Memphis, W. Ten. to Miss MARTHA ANN HARRIS.

In Sumpter District, S. C. on the 2d ult. by

the Rev. John Cowser, Mr. EPHRAIM KENNEDY, of this county, to Miss MARTHA SAUNDERS.

### DIED.

At his seat near this place, on Tuesday evening last, Gen. GEORGE GRAHAM, aged 68. He was buried with military honors by the Lafayette Artillery company, commanded by Capt. Thos. I. Polk; and his funeral was attended by a large concourse of his fellow-citizens.

Gen. Graham was a revolutionary veteran, and was actively engaged in the service of his country during the whole of our war for Independence. We hope some one of the numerous friends and acquaintances of the deceased will furnish us a biographical notice, for publication in a future number.

At Washington City, on the 14th ult. after a lingering illness, of pulmonary consumption, aged about 40 years, the Hon. CHRISTOPHER RANKIN, the Representative in Congress from the State of Mississippi, which station he had filled for several years, with honor to himself and essential utility to his country. Possessing a strong mind, industrious habits, and the greatest simplicity, purity, and benevolence of character, he enjoyed in a high degree the esteem of the elder members of the House, and their almost unbounded confidence on all questions connected with that important branch of the public interests (the public lands) over the committee on which he had presided for several years.

### Charlotte Sunday School.

THIS Institution will be reopened on Sunday next, 9th inst. at the Methodist Church in this place. A full supply of Reward Books, Blanks, &c. having been received during the recess, and every arrangement made for an advantageous continuance, it is confidently hoped that parents and guardians (as well as the subscribing members generally) will further encourage this gratuitous and truly benevolent kind of instruction, by continuing to afford us their countenance and support.

JOHN H. NORMENT,

Superintendent

April 3, 1826.

### In the Press,

AND will shortly be published, Ruffner's strictures on a book, entitled, "An Apology for the Book of Psalms. By Gilbert McMaster." To which will be added, an Appendix, by the Rev. John M. Wilson.

### List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. April 1, 1826.

A. Joel B. Alexander, Dr. Sirus Alexander, Mrs. Margaret Allison, Sarah Auten, John Allen, Elcazer Alexander, Wm. T. Alexander, Chas. G. Alexander 2, Thomas N. Alexander, Greaf Abernathy.

B. Elizabeth Banker, Thomas Barnett, David G. Brandon, John Black, Richard Bartlett, Daniel Bivens 2, Abel Baker, Hiram Baldwin 2, John Barnett, Gen. P. Barringer, Capt. Black 2.

C. Thomas Cooper, Ezeriah Cockburn, Jesse Cathey, Chas. L. Crockett, Elijah Cunningham, Pinckney Caldwell, David Cross, James Cook, William Carson 3, Sarah Carson, Jones Cohen, John Caston, Reuben Cole, Wm. C. Campbell, William Culverhouse, Rev. D. F. Christenbury, James Cunningham.

D. Alexander Davis, A. F. Duncan, Lewis Dinkins, John Dow, Harriet J. Moore, Gen. P. Davidson, James Dunn, Washington Darnell, Al-len Davis, Eliza H. Davis.

E. Henry Emerson.

F. William Fling, John Ferrell.

G. John Gibbens, Thomas Gillespie, James Gib-son, Isabella Grier, Samuel Gordon.

H. James M. Hutchison, Abner Hurtou, John Hodges, Thomas Houston, David Harter, James C. Harris, John Howell, Abner Hood, James Heath, Samuel Houston, Daniel Hays, James A. Houston, John P. Hatcher, John Hays, James P. Henderson, Elizabeth Hooks, John Hall.

I. John Ingram, Andrew Jones, Robert Johnson.

K. Thomas Kennedy, William A. Kerr, Ephraim Kendrick, Capt. M. T. C. Kennedy.

L. Samuel Lather, Samuel F. Love.

M. William M'Comb, Stephen Miller, Marks McKibben, John M'Craven, Mrs. Alicia M'Call, Alexander M'Nitt, John M'Farland, John G. Morse, William M'Kee, Alexander M'Kay, Rev. Malcom M'Pherson, John M'Dowell.

N. Jesse Neely, jun.

O. Braley Oates, Nathan Orr, Rebecca Osborn, James H. Osborn, Michael O'Farrell.

P. Thomas I. Polk 3, Mrs. Sarah I. Polk, Chas. B. Polk, Mrs. Mary Polk, Thomas Polk, Joseph P. Pichard, William N. Parks, Capt. Hugh Parks, Stephen Porter, Green Poer, John T. Paschal, Isaac Price.

R. John Rogers, James Robison, Mrs. Amelia Russ, Samuel R. Ripley, Polly Robinson, Alexander Robinson, James B. Robertson.

S. William H. Smith, Miss M. A. Spears, Joseph Swaim, Gen. Robert Washington Smith, Benjamin Sloan 2, Mrs. Susannah Sloan, Jas. Spratt, John Sing, William Sharpley, Harris Smith, Elizabeth Stuard, Joseph R. Sample, Robert A. Sample, James Spratt, carpenter, William Sammons, Sheriff of Mecklenburg 2.

T. William Thomas.

W. John Wightsides, John Witherspoon, James Wilson, John Williams, John Wintz 2, Robert Walker, William Weatherspoon, Thomas Winchester, Joseph Winchester, Jonathan Williams, Matthew C. Wallis, Mr. Watson, Elias Watlington, Rev. Samuel Williamson, Benjamin West.

Y. John Yarbrough.

WM. SMITH, P. M.

154—3179

Deeds, for sale at this Office.



## POETRY.

### WHAT IS TIME?

By THE REV. JOSHUA MARSDEN.

I asked an aged man—a man of cares,  
Wrinkled and bent, and white with hoary hairs;  
“Time is the warp of life,” he said—oh, tell  
The young, the gay, the fair, to weave it well!  
I asked the ancient venerable dead,  
Sages who wrote, and warriors who bled;  
From the cold grave a hollow murmur flowed,  
“Time sowed the seed we reap in this abode!”  
I asked a dying sinner, ere the tide  
Of life had left his veins—“Time,” he replied,  
“I’ve lost it!—ah the treasure!” and he died.  
I asked the golden sun, and silver spheres,  
Those bright chronometers of days and years;  
They answered—“Time is but a meteor glare,”  
And bade us for eternity prepare.  
I asked the Seasons, in their annual round,  
Which beautify or desolate the ground;  
And they replied (no oracle more wise,)  
“‘Tis folly’s blank, and wisdom’s highest prize!”  
I asked a spirit lost; but, oh, the shriek  
That pierced my soul! I shudder while I speak!  
It cried, “a particle—a speck, a mite  
Of endless years, duration infinite!”  
Of things inanimate, my dial I  
Consulted—it made me this reply—  
“Time is the season fair of living well,  
The path of glory, or the path of hell.”  
I asked my Bible, and methinks it said,  
“Time is the present hour, the past is fled:  
Live! live to-day, to-morrow never yet  
On any human being rose or set.”  
I asked old father Time himself, at last,  
But in a moment he flew swiftly past;  
His chariot was a cloud, the restless wind  
His noiseless steeds, which left no trace behind.  
I asked the mighty Angel, who shall stand  
One foot on sea, and one on solid land;  
“By heaven, I swear, the mystery is o’er:  
Time was,” he cried, but Time shall be no more!”

### THE DECEIVER.

Accused be he whose guileful tongue  
Can wrong a woman’s captive heart—  
That fount from which has sweetly sprung  
The joys it could alone impart—  
Can turn that fount to grief and gall,  
And poison her existence all!

Accused be he, whose lips can press  
A woman’s lips of sinless glow,  
Yet leave them, ‘mid her happiness  
To pour the lonely plaint of woe,  
That, from the midnight shadows drear,  
Is wafted to no human ear!

Accused be he, who twines his arms  
Around a woman’s melting form,  
Yet leaves her praised and peerless charms  
A prey to sorrow’s canker-worm,  
Like lovely flowers that pass away  
Even in the sunbright month of May!

Accused be he—ay, may he pass  
Along the turf where she is laid,  
Yet ‘mid the rank and waving grass  
A couchant serpent shall be laid,  
That will a sting of conscience dart,  
To wither up his perjured heart!

## Variety.

All pleasure consists in Variety.

In the village of Newton, (Eng.) about three miles from Malmesbury, a singular ceremony prevailed until of late years, the origin and nature of which are described as follows:

“The Custom here on Trinity Sunday.—King Atelstan having obtained a victory over the Danes, by the assistance of the inhabitants of this place, riding to recreate himself, found a woman baiting of her cow upon the way called the *Fosse* (which runs through this parish, and is a famous Roman way, that goes from Cornwall to Scotland). This woman sat on a stool, with the cow fastened by a rope to the leg of the stool. The manner of it occasioned the King to ask why she did so. She answered the King that they had no common belonging to the town. The Queen being then in his company, by their consents it was granted that the town should have so much ground in common, next adjoining to this way, as the woman would ride round upon a bareridged horse. She undertakes it, and for ascertaining the ground, the King appointed Sir Walter, a knight that waited on him, to follow the woman, or goe with her. Which being done, and made known to the monks at Malmesbury, they (to show their liberality upon the extent of the King’s charity) gave a piece of ground, parcel of their inheritance, and adjoining to the church-yard, to build a house upon for the Hayward to live in, to look after the beasts that fed upon this common. And for to perpetuate the memory of it, appointed prayers to be said upon every Trinity-Sunday in that house, with the ceremony ensuing. And, because a monk of that time, out of his devotion, gave a bell to be rung here at his house before prayers began, his name was inserted in the petitions, for that gift.”

“The Ceremony.—The parishioners being come to the door of the Hayward’s house, the door was struck thrice, in honour of the Holy Trinity; then they entered, the bell was rung; after which, silence being imposed, they read their

prayers aforesaid. Then was a ghirland of flowers, made upon a hoop, brought forth by a may of the town upon her neck; and a young man (a bachelor) of another parish first saluted her three times in honour of the Trinity, in respect of God the Father. Then she puts the ghirland upon his neck, and kisses him three times in honour of the Trinity, particularly God the Son. Then he puts the ghirland upon her neck again, and kisses her three times in respect to the Holy Trinity, and particularly the Holy Ghost. Then he takes the ghirland from her neck, and, by custom, must give her a penny at least, which, as fancy leads, is now exceeded, as 2s. 6d., or, &c.

“The same antiquary further informs us, that the festival was concluded by a social supper, the remains of which, together with ale, brewed for the occasion, were given to the poor. The Hayward’s house being burnt down during the Civil War, the custom of supping had, in 1670, been discontinued, but the remaining ceremonies were still observed.”

From the Museum of Foreign Literature.

Amongst the recesses of the Coitian Alps, to the south-west of Turin, and between the Clusone and Pelice, two mountain torrents which empty themselves into the Po, lives a race of men who in the heart of a Catholic country, and oppressed by Catholic persecutions, have held the essential articles of the reformed faith from a period the most remote, probably from the times when Christianity was first planted amongst men.

Inhabitants of the valleys of the Alps, these primitive people have been long known by the name of Vaudoises, Vallenses, or Waldenses, a term which, though in its origin simply denoting the region where they dwell, has since, like that of Albigenses and Romanists, been commonly used in reference to the religious opinions they professed.

The parishes of the Voudois vary in population from about 2000 to 700, but the labours of the pastors are greatly augmented by the extent of wild and difficult country over which their flocks are scattered. The proportion of Protestants to Catholics is in one parish as forty to one, and in another only as two and two-thirds to one, which are the two extremes; on the whole, the former amount to 18,600, the latter to 1700. Superior, however, as the Protestants are to the Catholics in numbers, and, what is of more consequence, in intelligence and acquirements, they are made to labour under some humiliating privations: they are not permitted to practice as physicians, apothecaries, attorneys, or advocates, except amongst their own community, and within the limits of the Clusone and Pelice; within the same limits only can they buy or inherit estates, and on these they have to pay a land tax of 20 1-2 per cent. whilst the Catholics pay 13. Their title to such purchases was made beyond the boundary, under Buonaparte, by whom they were placed upon a level with the other subjects of the empire, though not annulled, has not been hitherto acknowledged by law. No books of instruction or devotion are allowed to be printed for their use in Piedmont; a regulation the more oppressive, from the duty on the importation of such books being extravagant, and the more keenly felt from their anxiety to procure them. In the syndicates of the commune of the three valleys, there cannot be a majority of Protestants; a restriction, of which the natural consequence is, that the municipal officers are often men who can neither read nor write, and who are actually clothed at the expense of the commune. “At this moment,” says Mr. Lowther, in 1820, “the syndic, of Bobi, is both an apostate and pauper, and one of the two counsellors who assist him is a foreigner.” Finally, the protestants are compelled to observe the popish festivals, with a strictness which is the more intolerable from their immoderate number. “In 1814,” says the same gentleman, “some Waldenses were obliged to pay a fine for being caught watering their ground at a great distance from any village, on a fete.” If the Catholics choose to retain these heathen holidays, (for such they doubtless were in their origin,) they should at least retain also the heathen rules for keeping them; now we know from the best authority:—

*Festis quædam exercere diebus  
Fas et jura sinunt—rivos deducere nulla  
Religio vetuit.*

From the London Literary Gazette.

## Caspar Karlinski.

A POLISH ANECDOTE.

In the course of the sanguinary war which was carried on between the Swedes and the Poles, in the sixteenth century, respecting the rights of Sigismund the third, the King of Poland, to the throne of Sweden, the Swedish usurper prepared to invade Poland with the whole force of his kingdom. Sigismund, unable to make head in the field against the overwhelming superiority of the enemy, contented himself with reinforcing the garrisons of his frontier towns, and placing in the chief command, warriors of approved courage and fidelity.

Among others, the King selected Caspar Karlinski, as one on whom he could safely rely, in the emergencies of his situation. He was a nobleman, then advanced in years, and renowned among his countrymen, not so much for his wealth or his rank, as for the dauntless valor he had frequently displayed in the service of his native land. He willingly obeyed the commands of his sovereign, and repaired immediately to the fortress of Olfzyn, the post assigned to him.

A formidable body of the enemy soon made their appearance before Olfzyn, and a threatening summons to surrender, was sent to Karlinski. His answer was—“I will obey no orders but those of my king, and will keep the faith I have pledged to him untarnished till death.” The enemy changed their mode of attack, and made him the most splendid offers, a seat in the senate, the highest rank, and boundless possessions, if he would surrender Olfzyn, and embrace their party. Karlinski treated their bribes with greater scorn than their threats. The hostile leaders set before him the disproportion of the contending forces, the weakness of his side, and the consequent danger to which he exposed himself by his obstinacy. Karlinski saw only the danger of his country, and remained equally inflexible. Convinced at last of his unbending integrity, and confident of victory, the enemy made a furious attack upon the castle; but through the strength of the walls, the bravery of the besieged, and still more, the skill of their gallant commander, they were repulsed with immense slaughter.

The foe were discouraged by this defeat, but still determined on the attempt to gain by stratagem, what negotiation and force had alike failed in procuring for them. Every disposition was therefore made, as if they intended another assault. The gallant Karlinski

“on the heights array’d  
His trusty companions, few, but undismay’d,”  
and relying on his good cause, and the bravery of his followers, excited, as it was, by their recent victory, looked fearlessly to the result of their approaching conflict. The adversary advanced still nearer: they were already within gun shot of the castle walls, when their front rank unfolded, and an armed man, leading a woman by the hand, with a child in her arms, came forward. The besieged gazed on one another in astonishment at the unexpected appearance; and Karlinski, as if spell bound, remained looking on for some time, in mute amazement—all on a sudden, he uttered a loud cry, and exclaimed, “Almighty God! it is my son!—Sigismund!” and fell motionless on the ramparts.

It was indeed his son, whom the enemy, at the instigation of a friend, had surprised with his nurse, and carried away, and had now placed in front of their army; hoping through this expedient, to be able to advance to the castle walls, without being exposed to the fire of the hostile ramparts.

Their cunning was at first successful—the besieged, from their love to their adored commander, dared not discharge a single cannon, and the Swedes approached undisturbed, almost to the foot of the walls, and prepared to scale them. Karlinski at this moment recovered his senses, but it was only to suffer a greater anguish. He saw the danger, but no means of averting it, without a sacrifice too dreadful to think of. “I have lost,” he cried out in a despairing voice, “seven brave sons in battle for my country, and is this last sacrifice still required of me?” A death like pause ensued, broken only by the cries of the child, whose

features now could be distinctly traced, as he was still carried in advance of the onward moving ranks. Karlinski at last seemed inspired with superhuman strength—he snatched the lighted brand from one of the gunners—“God! (he cried) I was a Pole before I was a father,” and with his own hand discharged the gun which was to be the signal for a general volley. A tremendous fire was immediately poured from every battlement; it swept away to death Karlinski’s infant, and great multitudes of the enemy; the besieged made a vigorous sally; Karlinski was completely victorious, and Olfzyn was delivered.

From the Prompter.

## I told you so.

What a wise man is this! He foresees all evils, and tells when and how they will happen. He warns every one of every misfortune that ever falls upon him—after the mischief is done, he struts and says with a boasting superiority, *I told you so*, though perhaps he never said a word about it, until the thing happened.

It is warm weather—a man buys a quarter of veal or mutton—he deliberates whether he had better hang it up in the buttery or in the cellar—he does not know whether the heat above stairs, or the damp air below, is most injurious to fresh meat—finally he puts it into the buttery—his wife knows nothing of this; but the next day the meat is spoiled—the husband says, “My dear, the meat is spoiled.” “Where was it put?” says the good woman. “In the buttery.” “Aye, *I told you so*,” says the wife.

“My dear,” says the wife, one very pleasant day, not a cloud to be seen; “I shall visit Mrs. such a one to day; will you come and drink tea and wait on me home?” The husband pouts a little—but the woman makes her visit—in the afternoon a shower comes over, and the earth is covered with water—in the evening the woman comes in dripping with water—her husband meets her at the door, exulting, *Aye, I told you so*; but you are always gossiping about.

A young man is going to take a ride—it is fine weather, and he thinks it useless to take a great coat—a shower comes upon him suddenly and he gets wet—he comes home at evening, and is met at the door with this consoling address, *I told you so*.

## TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

There is a mighty difference between going before and behind; between pulling and being pulled. He who takes time by the forelock, goes before and helps the draft; but the man who does not is like a horse tied to the tail end of a cart, pulling back with all his might. Time is a sturdy beast, and steady to the draft; he will drag along the heaviest sluggard that snores and nods; but what a figure a man makes, tied by the head to Apollo’s chariots.

The drone awakes in the morning—looks at the sun—“O, it is only an hour high”—down he lays his head. In summer the flies disturb him; they light on his face and buzz about his ears; as much as to say, *get up you lazy fellow*. He brushes off the little busy monitors, swears at them, covers his face, or darkens the room; then sleeps in quiet. At length his bones ache—he shifts sides and tries hard to lie easy; but all will not do—by the middle of the forenoon, he is forced to leave his bed—he rises up on end (but how the middle of a man can be called an end, the Prompter submits to the consideration of learned wordmongers) he scratches his head, he gapes—after much ado, the man is up and dressed.—He gets his breakfast, and then has an hour or two for business before dinner. The man is dragged along by time, and his business drags heavily after him.—Is he a merchant? Customers call before he is up and go away as they come. One good bargain after another is lost, while the man is snoring. Is he a mechanic? His apprentices follow his example—they doze away the morning; or get up and loiter about. Work is not done or it is ill done, and the man loses his custom.

Is he a farmer? While he is a bed, the sun warms the air, and dries the earth. He loses the benefit of ploughing the earth with the dew on, or of cutting the grass when it is moist and cuts easy. Sometimes his cattle break into a field of corn and destroy the crop, while the drone is rolling from side to side to ease his bones, or brushing off the flies which interrupt his sleep. Is he a public officer? He is everlastingly hurried, so that he cannot do any business. “Call another time, call again,” is his answer to every man who wants

business done. Do you want a paper or a copy, “O, I can’t attend to it now, you must call again.” Such a man never takes time by the forelock.

Our Boston friends will learn with some surprise, that there is now exhibiting at Paris, “the wonderful Sea Serpent alive from America,” that it was “taken alive with seventeen others,” when they were out in search of the Great one, which is more than 300 feet long, and was frequently seen.

A second advertisement follows, from which we learn, among other curious things, that “Pure transparent wax candles” are “made of the best spermæci.” We assure our readers that this is a French and not an Irish invention.

Albany Daily Ad.

## Moral.

MR. BINGHAM:—If you think the following extract merits publicity, you may give it a place in some part of your excellent paper. Perhaps it may have a tendency to correct many erroneous opinions in those who neglect the Bible, and read only, or chiefly, such things as they think are calculated to awaken the passions, and keep them in play. Should it have that tendency, the wishes of Mills will be realized.

### THE BIBLE.

It is a brief recital of all that is past, and a certain prediction of all that is to come: It settles all matters in debate, resolves all doubts, and eases the mind and conscience of all their scruples. It reveals the only living and true God, and shows the way to him; and sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them, and all that trust in them.

In short, it is a book of laws to shew right and wrong, and a book of wisdom that condemns all folly, and makes the foolish wise; and a book of truth that detects all lies, and confutes all errors; and a book of life, that shews the way from everlasting death. It is the most compendious book in the world: the most authentic and the most entertaining history that ever was published: contains the most early antiquities, strange events, wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds, unparalleled wars.

It describes the celestial, terrestrial, and infernal worlds, and the origin of the angelic myriads, human tribes and infernal legions. It will instruct the most accomplished mechanic; and the profoundest artist; it will teach the best rhetorician, and exercise every power of the most skilful arithmetician (Rev. 13. 18.) puzzle the wisest anatomist, and exercise the wisest critic.

It corrects the vain philosopher, and guides the wisest astronomer: it exposes the subtle sophist, and makes diviners mad. It is a complete code of laws, a perfect body of divinity, and unparalleled narrative: a book of lives, a book of travels, and a book of voyages. It is the best covenant that ever was agreed on: the best deed that ever was sealed: the best evidence that ever was produced: the best will that ever was made, and the best testament that ever was signed.—To understand it is to be wise indeed: to be ignorant of it, is to be destitute of wisdom. It is the King’s or President’s best copy, the magistrate’s best rule, the house-wife’s best guide, the servant’s best directory, and the young man’s best companion. It is the schoolboy’s spelling-book, and the learned man’s master piece; it contains a choice grammar for the novice, and a profound treatise for the sage; it is the ignorant man’s dictionary, and the wise man’s directory.—It affords knowledge of witty inventions for the ingenious; and dark sayings for the grave; and it is its own interpreter. It encourages the wise, the warrior, and the overcomer, and promises an eternal reward to the conqueror. And that which crowns all, is, that the author is without partiality, and without hypocrisy, “in whom is no variableness nor shadow of turning.”

How valuable are the contents of such a book. It suits all orders, ranks, and descriptions of men. It speaks with equal strictness and authority to the rich and honorable, and the poor and ignoble; and adapts instruction to the understanding. The gift is worthy its great author, and displays his strict justice and mercy to the mind of every rational being. Inexcusable is the person, who does not read it often; and unwise is the man who gains no instruction from it, concerning his future destiny.

Fear guides more to their duty than gratitude: for one man who is virtuous from the love of virtue, from the obligation that he thinks he lies under to the giver of all, there are ten thousand who are good only from the apprehensions of punishment. Could these last be persuaded, as the Epicureans were, that heaven had no thunders in store for the villain, they would no longer continue to acknowledge subordination, or thank that Being who gave them existence.